explanation is to give up the scientific game, to cease to inquire and search for understanding, to resign ourselves to ignorance. For all the advances mentioned are of such a nature as to hold out some distant hope of such explanation.

Let us hear this view of the * organizers * expounded rather more explicitly. In an article in *The Listener* (July 1933), Prof. Julian Huxley writes : * What I chiefly want to remind my listeners of is the fact that while the growth of modern physics has been in a certain sense away from materialism, that of modern biology has been in exactly the opposite direction. All sorts of happenings of life which not very long ago were completely mysterious and seemed to demand a vital force or some other unknown guiding power for their explanation, are now turning out to be subject to scientific laws and *explainable in material terms.* In this talk I want to speak about one particular field of biology where this change has been very striking —namely, the study of development, and in particular of how an egg, *which at first is unorganized,* acquires an organization and turns into a complicated animal.' (Italics mine.) He then mentions the fact that in normal development of an embryo each part seems to grow into some one kind of tissue or organ; but that, under the influence of a graft of [c] organizer * from another animal, the future of various parts may be profoundly altered. * It caused the formation of an extra set of all the principal organs of the body—an extra brain and spinal

cord, eyes, nose and ears, muscles, primitive backbone, kidneys and so on, *and these organs were all properly arranged* so as to make what amounted to a second embryo, additional to the embryo which was destined to be produced by the host egg in the ordinary course of events.'